

REMARKS

In view of the foregoing amendments and the following remarks, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

Claims 71-110 are pending, with claims 71, 81, 91 and 101 being independent. Claims 71, 81, 91 and 101 have been amended, and claims 81-110 have been withdrawn. Support for the amendments can be found in the specification at least in Fig. 14B and the related description, for example. No new matter has been presented.

Initially, applicants acknowledge with appreciation the Examiner's indication that claims 72-75 are directed to allowable subject matter.

Double Patenting

Claims 71-80 have been rejected for obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-48 of U.S. Patent No. 7,030,551 in view of Umeya (U.S. Patent No. 6,028,581).

In regards to independent claim 71, applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection because neither the claims of U.S. Patent No. 7,030,551, Umeya, nor any proper combination of the two describes or suggests that the "the EL element is located above the photoelectric conversion element with an interlayer insulating film interposed therebetween," as recited in claim 71.

This feature is not found in the claims of the '551 patent. In addition, Umeya, which is cited as teaching that "an input pen for reflecting a light emitted by the EL element and for inputting the light to the photoelectric conversion element of a portion of pixels among the plurality of pixels" and "a means for detecting coordinates of the portion of the pixels," fails to describe or suggest the above features of claim 71. For example, FIG. 6 of Umeya shows a cross-sectional view of a pixel cell 500 with transistors 502 and 504 on the same substrate, for which Umeya shows an input sensor 534 that is below a micro lens 535 and coupled to electrodes 542, 544 and transistor 504 (Umeya: Cols. 5:60-67, 6:1-61). Umeya also does not show the above features of claim 71 in the input sensor array of FIG. 4 and the cell array of the

LCD in FIG. 7. Thus, Umeya fails to describe or suggest that the “the EL element is located above the photoelectric conversion element with an interlayer insulating film interposed therebetween.”

For at least the reasons above, applicants respectfully request withdrawal of the double patenting rejection of independent claim 71 and dependent claims 72-80.

35 U.S.C. § 103 Rejection

Claims 71 and 76-80 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamauchi (U.S. Patent No. 5,640,067) in view of Bird (U.S. Patent No. 5,386,543). Applicants request reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection because neither Yamauchi, Bird, nor any proper combination of the two describes or suggests that the “the EL element is located above the photoelectric conversion element with an interlayer insulating film interposed therebetween,” as recited in claim 71.

Yamauchi describes an organic EL display device having a substrate, multiple organic EL elements formed on the substrate, and multiple thin film transistors (TFTs) formed on the substrate (Yamauchi: FIG. 4; Abstract; Col. 1:7-10). The Office asserts that Yamauchi describes “a plurality of pixels arranged in a matrix shape, each of the plurality of pixels comprising an EL element” in FIG. 4, and that Yamauchi not describe or suggest the other features of claim 71. Thus, the Examiner appears to agree that Yamauchi does not describe or suggest that the “the EL element is located above the photoelectric conversion element with an interlayer insulating film interposed therebetween,” as recited in claim 71.

Bird, which is cited as teaching “an EL element and a photoelectric conversion element over a same substrate; a means for making the EL element emit light; an input pen for reflecting a light emitted by the EL element and for inputting the light to the photoelectric conversion element of a portion of pixels among the plurality of pixels; and a means for detecting coordinates of the portion of the pixels,” fails to describe or suggest that the “the EL element is located above the photoelectric conversion element with an interlayer insulating film interposed therebetween,” as recited in claim 71. FIG. 1 of Bird (illustrated below) describes an

embodiment of a combined matrix display and light sensing device (Bird: FIG. 1; Col. 3:43-58). Bird describes that the device includes a panel 10 having combined row and column arrays of actively addressed liquid crystal display elements 12 and light sensing elements 18 with sets of row and column address conductors 14 and 16, respectively, and peripheral drive circuitry having a scan signal drive circuit 15 connected to the row address conductors 14, a column drive/read circuit 17 connected to the column address conductors and a control circuit 19 that controls the timings of the operations of the circuits 15 and 17 and supplies operating voltages and a video signal providing display data signals for the display elements (Bird: FIG. 1; Col. 3:43-58).

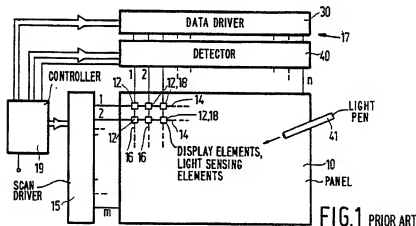


FIG. 5 of Bird (illustrated below) shows a circuit for a light sensing element 18', and its connection to an associated sense amplifier circuit 45, where the drain of the sensing element TFT 24 is connected to one side of a photodiode 60 whose other terminal is connected to a supplementary row conductor 61 common to all sensing elements in the same row, which is held at a predetermined reference potential V_s (Bird: Col. 8:40-53). Upon the application of a row selection signal to the row address conductor 14, and with the switch 48 of the charge sensitive

amplifier circuit 45 open, charge is integrated on the capacitor 47 when the photodiode is illuminated with a light input (Bird: FIG. 1; Col. 8:40-53).

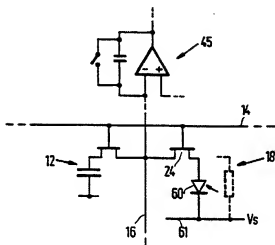


FIG. 5

Therefore, there is no description or suggestion in Bird that the "the EL element is located above the photoelectric conversion element with an interlayer insulating film interposed therebetween," as recited in claim 71. For the sake of argument, even if the liquid crystal display element 12 and the photodiode 60 were considered to be the EL element and the photoelectric conversion element, respectively, there is no description of the structure or location of the photoelectric conversion element with respect to an interlayer insulating film and the EL element.

For at least these reasons, the rejection of independent claim 71 and dependent claims 72-80 should be withdrawn.

All claims are in condition for allowance.

Conclusion

It is believed that all of the pending issues have been addressed. However, the absence of a reply to a specific rejection, issue or comment does not signify agreement with or concession of that rejection, issue or comment. In addition, because the arguments made above may not be exhaustive, there may be reasons for patentability of any or all pending claims (or other claims) that have not been expressed. Finally, nothing in this reply should be construed as an intent to concede any issue with regard to any claim, except as specifically stated in this reply, and the amendment of any claim does not necessarily signify concession of unpatentability of the claim prior to its amendment.

No fee is believed due with the filing of this paper. Please apply any charges or credits to Deposit Account No. 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: February 12, 2010

/Dwight U. Thompson/

Dwight U. Thompson
Reg. No. 53,688

Fish & Richardson P.C.
1425 K Street, N.W.
11th Floor
Washington, DC 20005-3500
Telephone: (202) 783-5070
Facsimile: (877) 769-7945